CHAPTER IX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Public Health

1007. The percentage of rural population in Mysore State was 77 and that of urban was 23. The percentage of male population was 51 as against 49 per cent of the female population.

1008. During the year 5,26,100 (5,10,392) live births were reported giving a birth rate of 23·9 (23·5) per thousand of mid-year estimated population. The number of still births reported during the year was 9,509 giving a still birth ratio to live births of 1·8 (2·7). Births.

1009. The number of infant deaths reported was 36,642 (36,196) during the year giving an infant mortality rate of 69·6 per thousand live births. The number of deaths reported due to maternal mortality was 2,909 giving a rate of 5·4 per thousand births as compared to 2,615 maternal deaths and maternal mortality rate of 5·0 (10·5) in the year 1958. Deaths.

1010. The number of deaths reported from all causes was 2,26,810 (2,27,450). The death rate per thousand estimated population was 10·3 per mille during the year.

1011. The birth and death rates per square mile of area were 7·0 and 3·0 respectively.

1012. The number of male births for every 100 female births was 106 and the number of male deaths for every 100 female deaths was 101.

1013. The reported number of births and deaths in the case of Bidar, Raichur, Gulbarga and the districts of old Mysore State were low as compared with the other districts, because of greater degree of (i) under registration and (ii) non-reporting by the primary Registrars in these areas.

1014. *Plague.*—There were 91 deaths from plague during the year giving a specific death rate of 0·4 (0·8) per 1,00,000 of population. Plague.

1015. *Smallpox.*—Deaths under small-pox during the year were 3,593 (6,169). The specific death rate6· was 12 Small-pox.

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(28·4). The incidence was highest in Dharwar District (63·9) and lowest in South Kanara District (0·4).

Cholera.

1016. The incidence of cholera was very low compared with the previous years. Only 261 (2,743) deaths were reported from Cholera during the year. The specific death rate was 1·2 (12·6). The incidence was highest in Mandya District.

Malaria.

1017. There were 15,502 deaths from Malaria giving a specific death rate of 69·9 same as in the previous year. The incidence was highest in Hassan District (149·2) and lowest in South Kanara District (7·2).

Typhoid.

1018. Four thousand three hundred and thirty deaths were reported from Typhoid during the year giving a specific death rate of 19·5 (20.8) per 1,00,000 of the population. The incidence was highest in Raichur District (59·8) and lowest in Gulbarga District (2·8).

Other Fevers

1019. Deaths due to other fevers reported during the year were 59,471 (53,809) giving a specific death rate 268·2 (247·9). The incidence was highest in Dharwar District (672·1) and lowest in Bangalore District (98·6).

Tuberculosis.

1020. There were 6,718 deaths from tuberculosis giving a specific death rate of 30·3 (31·9). The incidence was highest in Dharwar District (69·1).

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

1021. During the year there were 16,081 (15,509) deaths reported from dysentery and diarrhoea giving a specific death rate of 72·5 (71·5). The highest number of deaths was recorded in Belgaum District and lowest in Gulbarga District (8·2).

Leprosy.

1022. The incidence of leprosy was highest in Bijapur District (8·1). Seven hundred and sixty-four deaths were reported from leprosy during the year giving a specific death rate of 3·4 (3·6).

Health Education.

1023. During January 1960 sanction was accorded for the expansion scheme of Bureau of Health Education on the pattern suggested by the Government of India. The scheme envisages establishment of Administration, Stores and Maternal sections, field study and Demonstration Centre and Training and Student Health Education Unit with the assistance of the Government of India grants and UNICEF.

1024. The Bureau of Health Education carried out Health Propaganda work by means of visual publicity, lectures, Health Education, Publicity in Schools, Newspapers, Posters and Organisation of Health Weeks.

1025. To meet the increased demand for technical and trained personnel the following training programmes were undertaken. Training Programme

1. Sanction was accorded for enhancing the number of pupils for Midwifery training from 80 to 250 per year. The rate of stipends was raised from Rs. 25 toRs. 50.

2. Five batches were trained, in Family Planning Training at Ramanagaram.

3. Training facilities were provided at Bangalore and Mandya, to train laboratory Technicians.

4. Leprosy training in Bangalore.

5. Malaria Training in Mandya.

1026. Besides these, post-graduate training and specialised training were given to suitable officers and officials at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

1027. The 10 urban and 30 rural Family Planning Centres targetted for the Plan period were established by the end of the year. Family Planning

1028. Epidemic control measures for plague, cholera and small-pox in all the infected areas were carried out by the District Health Officers. Bureau of Epidemiology

1029. The general sanitation work was attended to during the jatras and fairs. Introduction of hand-flush latrine was aimed in controlling the spread of gastro intestinal infections, worm infections and fly nuisance. Food poisoning and adulteration of food cases were also envisaged during the year.

1030. Sanction was accorded for implementation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in the State and establishment of 4·5 Hypo-endemic National Malaria Eradication Programme units in addition to the 14·63 units which continued to function during the year. D.D.T. spraying work was carried out in all the above 19·13 units. Bureau of Malariology

1031. Out of the 3,70,138 children examined for enlargement of spleen, 1,248 were positives for spleen giving a spleen rate of 0·33 percent.

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1032. The incidence of Malaria was brought well under control. There has been a marked decrease in the spleen rates. Spleen rate in Malnad districts was 0·06 and 0·01 for April and October 1959 respectively, as against 0·12 and 0·09 during the previous year.

1033. The spleen rate in Maidan district was 0·23 and 0·1 for April and October 1960 as against 0·3 and 0·27 respectively

1034. Midwifery training was being given in all the district hospitals in the State under the control of the Director of Medical Services.

1035. Government enhanced the amount of stipend to Midwife pupils from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 for 18 months course in order to encourage and attract more qualified candidates to come forward to take up Midwifery training in the Public Health Department.

1036. Dais training scheme sponsored by the Government of India in the 11 centres of Bombay Karnatak areas (districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, and North Kanara) Raichur and Gulbarga continued to function. It was proposed to start the training for indigenous dais in all the 37 Government of India pattern Health Units in the State.

Unicef Aid

1037. W. H. O. Nurse Miss. E. Hazell, reported for duty in January 1959 and continued to assist the Department in the training schemes during the year. The UNICEF assisted the department by providing teaching aids, equipment, films and nutrients and milk powder.

(ii) Medical Services

1038. There were 885 (874) Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries at the end of 1959. The average population served by each medical institution was 21,922·6 and the average area served by each medical institution was 83·9 sq. miles at the end of the preceding year.

1039. Out of 885 medical institutions, there were 178 hospitals, 707 dispensaries; 728 rural, 157 urban; 113 specially meant for women and children, 772 General Institutions meant for all; 281 were Government Institutions maintained entirely or mostly by Government funds, out of